

This typhoon was formed on the 14th of July between 11° and 12° latitude N., and between 132° and 133° longitude E. It moved first slowly to WNW., then on the 16th it inclined NW. and NNW. between 130° and 127° longitude E., and 12° and 14° latitude N. After having moved almost due north on the 17th and 18th, it remained nearly stationary for over two days between 126° and 125° longitude E., and between 19° and 20° latitude N., at the same time recurving to W. The rate of progress during these two days was only of about 1.5 miles per hour. Finally, on the 21st the typhoon moved W. toward the Balintang Channel, and on the 22d it

passed between the Batan and the Babuyan Islands with a rate of progress of about 9 miles per hour. As there is no telegraphic communication with these islands, no news has reached Manila as yet of the great damage supposed to have been done there by the storm. The approximate position of the typhoon was at 6 a. m. of the 22d 20° latitude N. and 121° 30' longitude E.; and at 6 a. m. of the 23d, 19° 30' latitude N. and 117° 30' longitude E.

In the China Sea, it moved for a while even with a little inclination to WSW. The northern part of the Gulf of Tongking was crossed by the typhoon on the 25th; it was moving then WNW.

[Year 1921, ship Loong Sang, Capt. A. F. Simpson; observer, master; month, July; voyage from Hongkong to Manila.]

Day.	Hour.	Port or position.		Barometer.		Wind.		Clouds.		Sea.		Remarks.
		Latitude N.	Longitude (Greenwich) E.	As read off.	Attn. ther.	Direction.	Force 0-12.	Forms by symbols.	Moving from.	State by symbols.	Direction from which coming.	
22	5 p. m.	21° 48'	114° 40'	29.51	91	wsu.	1	Cum.-str.	.....	2	E	Easterly swell.
22	8 p. m.	21° 48'	114° 40'	29.55	88	se.	3	do.	.....	2	E	Do.
22	12 p. m.	21° 15'	115° 00'	29.52	87	ne.	5	do.	.....	4	E	Swell increasing.
23	1 a. m.	20° 40'	115° 15'	29.50	83	ne.	7	do.	ne.	4	E	Do.
23	4 a. m.	20° 40'	115° 15'	29.39	83	n.	7	do.	ne.	5	E	Typhoon traveling west by Barocyclonometer.
23	5 a. m.	20° 00'	115° 30'	29.36	84	n.	8	Nim.	n.	6	E	Set in rain showers.
23	7.30 a. m.	20° 00'	115° 30'	29.30	84	n.	9	do.	n.	6	E/N	Heavy rain and wind squalls.
23	9 a. m.	.....	.....	29.27	84	n/w.	9	do.	n.	7	E/N	E/N swell and high sea from north.
23	10 a. m.	.....	.....	29.18	83	nnw.	10	do.	.....	8	ENE	ENE. swell and high sea from north.
23	11 a. m.	.....	.....	29.15	82	nnw.	10	do.	.....	10	ENE	ENE. swell and high sea from north (typhoon D's. W/S).
23	Noon.....	19° 12'	115° 30'	29.10	82	nw/n.	10	do.	.....	10	ENE	Very heavy rain squalls.
23	2 p. m.	18° 50'	115° 40'	28.98	81	n/w.	11	do.	.....	10	NE. and NW	Very confused cross seas.
23	4 p. m.	18° 50'	115° 40'	28.96	81	wsu.	11	do.	.....	10	W	Lost NE. swell. Terrific squalls.
23	6 p. m.	18° 30'	116° 05'	29.05	80	sw.	11	do.	.....	9	SW	Sea more regular.
23	7 p. m.	18° 30'	116° 05'	29.13	80	sw.	11	do.	.....	8	SW	Squalls decreasing in force and number.
23	8 p. m.	18° 30'	116° 05'	29.20	80	sw.	11	do.	.....	8	SW	Weather improving.
23	9 p. m.	17° 30'	117° 10'	29.30	80	sw/w	10	do.	.....	8	SW/W	Do.
23	10 p. m.	17° 30'	117° 10'	29.40	80	sw/w.	7	do.	.....	7	SW/W	
24	6 a. m.	17° 30'	117° 10'	29.50	83	ssw.	4	Str.	.....	5	Southerly	
24	10 a. m.	.....	.....	29.61	84	ssw.	4-5	do.	.....	4	SSW	

#### NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**British Isles.**—London, July 10.—England is sweltering and suffering in the worst drought in a century.

To-day was the seventy-eighth virtually rainless day. The entire countryside is baked hard. For the third successive day temperatures have exceeded 100. \* \* \* The rainfall for the year is less than one-third normal to date.—*Washington Herald*, July 11, 1921.

London, July 24-30.—The general character of the weather underwent a great change during the week, and before the end rain fell in most districts, more especially in Scotland and Ireland.—*Weekly Weather Report of the Meteorological Office*.

**France.**—Paris, July 12.—The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution providing for cancellation of the usual July 14 military review in Longchamps, owing to the extreme heat.—*Washington Times*, July 12, 1921.

Paris, July 19.—Reports to-night indicate that abundant rain has fallen over almost all France, and that the hot spell is effectively broken.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*, July 20, 1921.

**Germany.**—Berlin, July 27.—\* \* \* The potato crop has been the hardest hit of any in Germany by the prolonged dry weather, and unless heavy rains come within the next few days there is likely to be a shortage of this mainstay of German diet during the coming winter.—*Brooklyn Eagle*, July 27, 1921.

**Switzerland.**—Zermatt, July 26.—\* \* \* The heat has not greatly abated. On the summit of the Wellenkuppe, above Zermatt, and 12,830 feet high, the temperature at 10 o'clock in the morning has exceeded 100° F., and this despite the summit's being perpetually snow-clad. \* \* \* One climber describes the summit of the Weisshorn as looking like a carpet worked with the most beautiful colors. Never do Alpinists remember such a variety of bright-colored butterflies in the high mountains as this year. \* \* \* Seldom, indeed, have climbers been more exposed to the danger of avalanches, espe-

cially snow avalanches, than this season.—*New York Times*, July 27, 1921.

**Italy.**—Venice, July 30.—The principal phenomenon which prevailed [this week] was the intensely hot weather. An unprecedented heat wave continued to develop in its intensity of heat and in the length of its duration. For several weeks the heat has increased until the past week the temperature has been high up in the nineties for day after day, and unofficial reports of temperatures of over 100° have been frequent. The extremely high humidity has practically brought active business to a standstill, and has caused many deaths and heat exhaustions. \* \* \*

The principal damage caused by the heat wave is the protracted period of drought which accompanies it. Agriculture is the chief sufferer from the heat and drought, and no alleviation appears in sight. Weeks of cloudless, scorching days have played havoc with the crops which were in progress when the heat wave began. The vegetable crop as well as the fruit and early fall crops are showing the effects of the unseasonable heat and drought.—*From U. S. Consul at Venice*.

**Russia.**—Berlin, July 17.—Twenty million persons are on the verge of starvation in drought-stricken sections of Russia, subsisting mainly on moss, grass, and the bark of trees, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, which quotes information from "reliable Russian sources." \* \* \*

The parched earth, it is asserted, is opening up great crevices, and wells and rivers are drying up. Foliage is asserted to have withered on the trees, and a number of villages are reported on fire.—*Worcester Telegraph*, July 18, 1921.

**Philippine Islands.**—Manila, July 5.—A typhoon to-day caused heavy damage in Manila and its environs.<sup>1</sup>

The city's power supply was cut off, and the city was in darkness. Houses were unroofed and several small vessels in Manila Bay driven ashore. Street-car service was paralyzed.—*New York Tribune*, July 5, 1921.

<sup>1</sup> See report by Coronas, this REVIEW, p. 417.